MONDAY, JULY 17, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Secon-Class Mall Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders. &c., to be made pay able to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sui Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau atreet, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell Nassau street: Treasurer of the Association. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street: Secretary of the ciation, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office. Effingham House, i Arundel street The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale i London at the American and Colonial Exchange Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship

corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

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The Legislature.

On May 28, 1910, our neighbor the Evening Post said of the Legislature which then ceased from its troublings:

There may be many occurrences between now and election day which will absolve the de cent elements of the State from the duty of de stroying the Republican majority. Democratic control could not possibly be worse, could not possibly be falser or more basely hypocritical, and would not dare to be as insolent.

Either by the "decent element in the community" or by a combination of several elements the Republican majority was destroyed. It should be a matter of consolation to the member of the present Democratic Legislature. how about to go home, that there is entered upon the permanent records the authoritative declaration of one of its ure up to the offences of its predecessor.

As a matter of fact, the worst Legislature in the history of New York is the one that is in session at any given moment and its preeminence in sinfulness never lasts ten minutes after the next has begun to enact legislation. Anybody who doubts this can obtain useful information by examining the newspaper files of about the date of the final adjournment of the Legislature in any recent year.

Perhaps, if it were not for the Constitution, the Legislature would be abolished by common consent; as it stands there is little left to do but to then reelect them without any unusual

The Failure of Indirect Taxation.

It was the Hon. B. B. ODELL, JR., who conceived the notion of complete abolition of direct taxation in this State When he took his seat in Albany on January 1, 1901, the State revenue derived areas. The Royal Society, founded in from direct levy amounted to \$6,706,000; it had been \$8.560,000 the previous year. graphie of Paris antedates it by five or books or a beautiful landscape. There Perceiving in this policy an opportunity | years: the Berlin society by three. to acquire political merit in the eyes of | The work of the former geographical to enactment.

The various legislative steps necessary \$160,000,000

tion a balance between the increase in BURGK, ABRUZZI, YOUNGHUSBAND, expense and the increase in revenue could be maintained. What actually many distinguished men among those at night as an excuse, attempted to to exist no man's skin is safe. following its abolition.

The progress of State finance under direct taxation from 1901 to 1906 was as

ollows:		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenduure.
201	. \$26,456,000 7	\$22,685,000
	23,150,000	22.520,000
208	23.516,000	22,492,000
204	24,982,000	25,177,000
205	25,287,000	26.391,000

after the abolition of the direct tax had

been decided	upon:	
Year.	Revenue.	Expendute
906809		\$26,288,000
907	35,082,000	27,310,000
905	38,997,000	28,648,000
909	31,567,000	32,962,000
910	87.906.000	36,235,00
911.	000,000.88	40,340,00

No detailed analysis of these figures is necessary. What actually happened rund in any one year.

extravagance. Once this was removed and commerce. the growth of expenditure was likewise unrestrained. Under the direct tax system the increase in State expenses between 1901 and 1905 had been but \$3,700,000. Under the indirect system it was \$14,000,000 between 1906 and 1911; the \$1,000,000 a year, in the second it was so so slightly under \$3,000,000.

In a word, the indirect system proved 2 00 a complete failure because there was s oo no known way of making the voter appreciate the extravagance of administration so long as the taxation was indirect. Under the direct system the expenditure of the State was \$11,300,000 in 1881. Twenty-five years later, in the last year of the direct taxation, it was \$26,233,000; in twenty-five years it had increased but \$15,000,000, but five years later, in 1911, it was about \$40,000,000. a gain of \$14,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 less than the increase in the period covering a quarter of a century.

No one has more frankly conceded his Paris office, 6 flue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quaire Septembre (near Place de l'Opera). The fluence in the affairs of the State. The will be opened. New York had a New dally and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque return to a direct tax proposed by Gov-Theatre for two years. Perhaps it did ernor Dix is not an optional theory, The empty State Treasury demands it. But looking back over the history of the last five disastrous years of indirect taxation, it will be seen how completely public policy as well as public necessity requires the abandonment of a mistaken method which has cost the State dearly.

Geographical Societies.

Lord Curzon has just made an appeal in behalf of the Royal Geographical Sociable assistance that it has given to com- under the auspices of this society. Its merce, the traveller and the explorer make the appeal more than British in interest.

Many people have an idea that such a valuable and important society has harshest critics that it could not meas- of this city, and that it possesses every facility for the discussion and dissemination of its information. Lord CURZON often wondered, he writes, what must be the sentiments of a foreigner who comes for the first time to what he had fondly imagined is the "metropolitan temple and shrine of scientific geography." New York society or the excellent hall carry it out. and lecture room of the Washington society, he says that library and map rooms are wholly inadequate, that a that he likes? How will he know that council meeting displaces the arrangements, and that when a paper is read drama whose lesson was good for him? abuse the legislators without limit and the society must migrate to a neigh-

boring theatre. Geographical societies compared with geographical investigation are recent; they came with the early nineteenth century, when exploring work was generally and steadily maintained and when long journeys were narrowed down to detailed surveys within relatively small 1830, was the third; La Société de Géo-

e rural voters by transferring from explorers was undertaken frequently beauty or does not their shoulders to the city residents the in the interest of a government or as a In other words, you like a play or you at the head table. burden of the expenses of the State, private venture, and the results were don't. So long as the drama makes such Governor Opell pushed his proposal filed as State reports or published by the a personal and subjective appeal to to accomplish the abolition of direct many journeys of investigation and large and however widespread, to do taxation postpone i the application be- many geographical discoveries that it any good. yond Governor Opell's second term, are given to the world entirely through It was in fact not until the year 1907 that the publications of the geographical the entire burden of direct tax was societies. Expeditions, too, are to-day lifted. In that time the State had finally undertaken under the auspices of and by tration Mayor GAYNOR has had to deal committed itself to a \$101,000,000 canal pecuniary assistance furnished by these with two threats of strikes. In one improvement debt, was about to under- associations. Their libraries and maps case certain employees in the Departtake a further obligation of \$50,000,000 are always consulted by an intended for good roads, \$7,500,000 for canals and explorer in order to find what has been later \$2,500,000 for the Palisades Park, done in the land which he would visit. a total State indebtedness of about Lord Curzon recalls as the names of men, British and foreign, who "have their demand was granted they would Mr. ODELL's purpose in abolishing the started, or pursued or published the quit work at once, tying up all of the direct tax was plain. Apart from the results of their explorations under the political aspects, he was satisfied that society's auspices or with its pecuniary the indirect revenues of the State could support": LIVINGSTONE, FRANKLIN, be increased to replace the direct tax and GORDON, STANLEY, LUGARD, GREELY, that by reasonably careful administra- PEARY, NANSEN, CHARCOT, SCHOM-

occurred is best shown by the following whom they have assisted, but all have bulldoze the Commissioner of Street tables, which present the figures of rev- been of great value to the traveller and Cleaning by talking of a strike of the enue and expenditure for general fund all have through their bulletins and men in his department, the answer from items alone, first during the period of magazines been instrumental in making Mr. EDWARDS and Mayor GAYNOR was direct taxation and second for the years known the wild and little visited places prompt and decisive. The men, whose The next table shows the same details In California not long ago vast tracts appointment of a committee to take up visited by white men. Last year Cana- time. dian Government engineers reported the If in either of these cases the city had discovery in the northwestern part of shown timidity or had attempted to the country of a mountain said to be one play politics in the hope of placating of the highest on this continent and a that mysterious faction known as "the lake of 50,000 square miles in extent that labor vote" serious trouble would have had hitherto been unknown to the white

man. The geographer and explorer have plain. First as a result of the pas- been, and no doubt still are, the foresage of new measures of indirect taxa- runner of the empire builder. It is tion the revenue of the State jumped their discoveries and reports that tell the beginning, would have been forced from \$25,000,000 to \$34,000,000, a gain of their governments whether or not dis- to concession after concession, until a about \$9,000,000 in a single year. This tant unknown lands are worth the situation was produced in which it would was what Mr. ODELL expected and the efforts of conquest and colonization, have been necessary to choose between surplus of 1906, amounting to \$9,000,000, But the great value of geography to- a bitter fight and complete surrender. promised to be more than sufficient to day is its use to the world of commerce, meet the charges of the canal sinking for it keeps us informed on trade winds organized and ill will would have been and currents, on the seas, continents, Almost immediately, however, there the configurations of the coast, the come in years. intervened a second and disturbing cir- places for new commercial centres and cumstance. So long as the revenue new markets. By the dissemination of employees of the city to be treated fairly, was raised by direct taxation and the such information geographical socie- paid well and to have redress for all

administration by the smallness of the of the public service and of inestimable rate there was an automatic check on value to a country's foreign relations followed by city administrations. As

Doing the Drama Good.

There are so many expedients devised to help the poor old drama along that there seems no possible reason why it own nests by exploiting imaginary hardshould ever go wrong in the slightest rate in the first instance was less than degree. Just why it should need so much nursing and safeguarding it is difficult to see. Perhaps the worthy protectors of the theatre have nothing else to occupy their time. Whatever the reason may be, there seems no end to the volunteers in this popular cause.

New York has several organizations with the avowed purpose of keeping an eye on the drama. How much good, presumably they set out with the idea of doing the drama good, they accomplish in the course of a season it is not easy to decide. In other cities there are organizations with the same amiable purpose. This effort takes various forms. Sometimes it even assumes such practical shape as the opening of a mistake than ex-Governor ODELL. In all other similar enterprises. There is playhouse which shall be the model for defence of the indirect method there to be one of these institutions in Chicago remains to-day scarcely a man of in- next year when the New Theatre there the drama good, but it seemed to many spectators only to be offering occasionally some very artistic and delightful productions. But the New Theatre in Chicago is entering the field with the purpose of uplifting somebody or some-

thing connected with the theatre Just how general is this desire to help out the drama on the part of the lay attendants at theatrical performances is shown by the success of a Western organization that was first intended to ety, of which he is president. The high operate only on the theatres in the small claims to be the traditional exponent and branches in cities all over the country. exchange of information between it and scheme is so great that there has been the various other societies and the valu- discussion of conducting a theatre membership already includes more than 20,000, which is much more than most societies of this kind can claim. But the theatregoing population of the United States is still larger; so these enthusigood as even younger societies, the Na- scattered from Boston to the Pacific, tional of Washington and the American cannot exercise great influence in the

. To support the better class of plays and ignore those that are unworthy, to says that the society is housed in a man- keep the theatre in the public eye as an ner "ignoble and uninviting." He has influence for good and to bring to the attention of members the presence of good plays in the theatres of their towns are some of the purposes of the league. There seems nothing difficult in such a platform, and nothing that Instead of the commodious rooms of the could do harm. The trouble will be to

How can anybody, for instance, be sure that his neighbor will enjoy the play his neighbor will be improved by the The theatre cannot be reduced to the level of an institution that will please everybody, nor can its influence be so universal as to cure every citizen of any moral illness that may ail him. It is to the credit of such a vital, catholic and human institution as the theatre that it cannot be appraised or estimated by the yardstick of any man's or any committee's standards. Men like plays for the same reason that they like pictures is something in what they get in the playhouse that appeals to their sense of

traveller himself. While this may to those who come under its influence it an extent be true to-day, there are will be difficult for any society, however

Strikes in the City Service.

Since the beginning of his adminisment of Docks and Ferries demanded the reinstatement of a man dismissed on charges in the ordinary course of business and threatened that unless city's boats. Mayor GATNOR refused to be influenced by anything except the merits of the case and the necessity of maintaining discipline.

When certain agitators, seizing the changed hours of labor brought about Other societies may not number so by the collection of ashes and garbage of the earth. There is yet plenty of part in the threats was obviously small work for the geographers. It is esti- were told that they must keep at work, mated that scarcely one-sixth of the that any of them who deserted their land area of the globe has been subjected posts would be discharged from the city to reliable survey. The upper valley of employ, never to be taken back again, the Amazon, the northern part of Aus- and that there were plenty of competent tralia, the interior of Asia, Arabia and laborers ready to fill their places and to New Guinea are almost unknown. The draw their excellent pay. The strike maps of parts of Russia, Spain and Tur- talk ended. The meeting that was to key are merely hypothetical sketches, declare for a walkout resulted in the were discovered by Government engi- for friendly discussion with the Comneers that had apparently never been missioner the matter of pay for over-

ensued. The agitators, encouraged to go to extremes for their own aggrandizement, would have found the men ready to listen to them. The adminis-The public service would have been discreated that would not have been over-

beople measured the efficiency of each ties become a sort of volunteer branch wrongs and injustices that may be done have redress for all locality for the pure fun so cheaply affine wrongs and injustices that may be done have redress for all locality for the pure fun so cheaply affine wrongs and injustices that may be done

long as it is adhered to the Mayor and the heads of-departments will have public support in uncompromising opposition to the attempts of profes-

A first conspicuous triumph of "pacific penetration" in Morocco is announced On the French national holiday the Sultan of Morocco sent the first wireless tele graph message from Fez to his Ambassador at Paris, directing that official to con gratulate the President of the French Republic upon the opening of telegraphic communication between Fez and Paris Thus after centuries the rekkas, the runners who traversed the long road between Fez and Tangier and left their bones beside the streams at every flood

ships.

Those who have been laboring for the preservation of the big game of this country will find some comfort in the report the plaintiff had theretofore committed or that has just been issued by the Biological was about to commit a public offence of any Survey

and were the victims of every revolt and

the prey of every bandit, are relieve i

forever of their fatal task.

The wild elk are slowly increasing in Colorado and the number in that State is given as 2,150. The same favorable report law that members of the militia when calle is received from Oregon and Washington. the Roosevelt elk in Olympic National insurrection are merely peace officers, with Forest of the latter State being estimated no wider authority and subject to the same now at 3,500. In spite of the dire prediction regarding the herds in Wyoming the loss there is said to have been normal, "wholesale losses being averted by an unexpected March thaw." Although antelope are protected in all States their condition remains unsatisfactory; the reasons given for the decrease in number are encroachment of sheep upon their former ranges and the rapid settlement of the West. Moose are increasing in the northern Rocky Mountain regions; standing of this society in a nation that city in which it was founded. Now it has in Yellowstone Park the number is estimated as 1,500, in Wyoming, Idaho patron of scientific geography, the wide In some of these the interest in the and Montana about the same. The number of pure bred buffalo in the United States is to-day 2,108, as compared with 1.917 in 1908. Only one State, Wyoming makes a report on the number of mountain sheep killed. In Colorado, where there has been no open season for this game in twenty-five years, the sheep show a satis factory increase. Deer hunting is per mitted now in thirty-seven States, ellextensive quarters of its own, at least as astic reformers, even though they be hunting in three, antelope and caribou are protected throughout the year, and open season for moose is provided only in Maine and Minnesota. The agitation against the destruction of 132 game has apparently had the effect of shortening the open season and of a stricter enforce ment of the existing game laws.

Medical Humor in Toronto.

Canadian Practitioner and Remete Toronto, Ont., July, 1911 There is probably no member of the medica in Canada m George E. Armstrong, the popular president of the Canadian Medical Association. The new of his illness during a recent meeting caused much regret in all paris of the Dominion. Next came the news that a bit of horseplay was the cause of his sickness. We may say that "horseplay" number of the graduates during the banque passed the doctor up from a blanket. We hoped that this unfortunate incident would but we were vastly mistaken The following report of it appeared in the Toront Star Weekly, under the head of "Bounced a Note Surgeon": "To the deafening chorus of 'Rat rah!" and the shouts of 'And again!" a dozen lusty doctors bounced the noted surgeon Dr. G. E. Armstrong at the medical graduates reunion dinner, held in the Windsor Hotel last week, and next day Dr. Armstrong was laid out on a cot a patient in the hospital of which he is the chief headed him off, and there was no getting away from the tight brotherly grip of the stalwarts Ladies in the galleries gasped, and an excited ttle scream escaped one as the dector's bod went upward toward the electroliers. His Ex

It would be interesting from a psychological stand point if some one could explain such an idiotic act. This was not a student body, but an assemblage of the cream of the medical gradu ales of one of the greatest universitie King as one of the guests. When a crowd of men become seized with hysteria and some one lunati commences horseplay almost inconceivable things are likely to happen. Fortunately horseplay which is almost always silly as well as dangerou

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Who ownsite North American Review, edited, "as some people know," by Colonel George Harvey whose pages are enlivened by a contribution

the pen of Colonel W. J. Bryan of Nebraska?

Have the Colonels of this country entered into a writers' trust? If so they shall hear from m weekly Rattler. Every one of my scars is a living 'rotalus Centre, while I was slowly recovering from innumerable wounds and growing scars b the wholesale. Colonel Swat Higgins started ival paper to defeat me for inspector of side walks. The Colonel is the secret owner of nearly all of the stock of the Crotalus Centre Coopera tive Coyote Hide Preserving and Distributing Association, in other words the Pelt Trust. Sc ong as this grasping pelt conspiracy is allowed be wearing shoes made from human hides! If ever there was a time when the

The country will be pretty badly scarred up befor the war is over, but improvement or death generally follows a long filiness. I confidently predictione or the other in every issue of the Rattler. D. SWIFT DIGGINS

CROTALUS CENTRE, Ariz., July 18.

A Convert to Equal Suffrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Years ago opposed woman suffrage because so many women But I have learned that they cannot afford to shirk this added responsibility

Big Tim Sullivan gives a true idea of the situaunions come to the Legislature asking for favors and they get the favors because they have votes, but shirtwalst factory girls come for laws they need and fall to get favors because they are vithout votes to enforce their demands.

The business of wife beating will continue at the old stand just so long as women are denied the ballot, and shirtwaist factory horrors will be enacted from time to time until women are pro enforced from time to the ball of the tested by the ballot, while one law for men loosely enforced and another for women far more strictly enforced will be continued just so long as women are denied the elective franchise wielded by men. Just as no man is good enough to own another as a slave, even so are men unfitted to possess the exclusive right of administering justice to women t the ballot box or elsewhere

ALEXANDER S. ARNOLD.

The Banished Drinking Cup.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Jersey Governor is not devoid of humor. He signed the bill introduced by the long haired men that prevents corporations from furnishing a drinking cup in railroad coaches and other public places. This went into effect on Independence Tay. The weather following was hot, but the Jorsey mmuters' remarks were torrid on the co

Even Martine enjoys the joke, and I am informed the Bath House and other distinguished Demo cratic politicians contemplate similar laws in their

them. This policy has for years been LIABILITY OF MILITIA FOR ACTS UNDER ORDERS.

A decision determining the civil liability members of the militia for acts performed pursuant to orders in actual service which rities say must tend to dishearten the milisional trouble makers to feather their tia and render it inefficient was handed down by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in Franks vs. Smith, in which the court an unjustifiable arrest and were liable for

The State militia had been called out to

quiet night riding, and a sergeant and number of privates were detailed by their Captain to watch a certain highway at night, with orders if during any unusual hour of the night they encountered men travelling the highway in numbers of more than two to halt them, receive their ex-planation and if necessary to search them, and if they were found carrying concealed About midnight defendant and his fellow soldiers encountered plaintiff and five others travelling on the highway, and after haltthe buggy of the plaintiff and one other of the party. Pursuant to orders they were arrested and taken to camp and the next day turned over to the civil authorities on the unfounded charge of carrying concealed kind. The court accordingly held that since the arrest was unjustifiable those participat ing in it were liable for false imprisonment The court lays down the proposition of out by the Governor to suppress a riot or

discretion as peace officers. The court said After mature consideration we have reached the conclusion that any military order, t be given by the Governor of the State or an officer of the militia or a civil officer of a city or county, that attempts to invest either may be exercised by peace officers of the State unreasonable and unlawful; and if it is obeyed th o such punishment and liability as the penal and civil laws of the State might inflict against private individual guilty of similar transgression the law or rights of the citizen.

The Kentucky decision is contrary to the upreme Court of Pennsylvania in Common wealth vs. Shortall and the Supreme Court of Colorado in re Moyer. The Shortall case proceeded on a different basis from the Kentucky case, which is that when the Governor is obliged to call out the militia a state of done by members of the militia pursuant to orders which are required by or are reasonably suitable to the suspension of civil conditions do not subject the doers to the ordinary civil liabilities. In that case it was held that a militiaman who was stationed to guard a residence which during a time o rioting and disorder had been dynamited and against which threats had been made to repeat the offence, with orders to shoot any ersons found prowling about the house was not guilty of a crime because he shot ; who approached the building and refused to obey his command to halt.

The court said in its syllabus: A condition of qualified martial law exists where the Governor is compelled to call out the militia and direct it to restore order, when rioting and

disorder exist in certain counties of the State by reason of a strike. The authority of the ordinary civil officers of the Government is subording to that of military officers when to that of military officers when the Governo in response to a call for military aid to restor-order, which the civil officers are not able to do tive service for the suppression of dis order and violence their rights and obligations as soldiers must be judged by the standards of actual war, although their acts are subject to review by the civil authorities, which is not the case where actual war exists. A military officer charged with the duty of suppressing a riot can-not be punished by the civil authorities for acts which at the time seemed necessary for the a corpus in favor of a private soldier held facie case of guilt is supported by the evidence

The decision in the Moyer case followed habeas corpus proceedings taken by the official of the Western Federation of Miners when he was arrested by the militia in the Colorado strike a few years ago. The syllabus of that decision said

The recitals in the Governor's proclamation of the State, that a state of insurrection existed there, cannot be controverted in a habeas corpu proceeding to secure the release of one arrest by the military authorities. The acts of the Governor in exercising his constitutional power to suppress insurrection cannot be interfere the power conferred upon him. The militia in wife, the sister of an exiled queen; a quiet suppressing an insurrection under the Governor's mannered man with a touch of the power. rection is suppressed. The seizure and dete tion of insurrectionists by the militia when acting under orders from the Governor to suppress on do not violate the constitutions provision that the militia shall always be in str subordination to the civil power, since the ac

of the Governor is in his civil capacity. The United States Circuit Court for the District of Colorado adopted this decision in Moyer against Peabody, which was civil action for damages based on the sam transaction. There the court held that the arrest and detention of the plaintiff were not dependent upon his actual par ticipation in the insurrection, but were jus tifiable as a proper means for suppressing the insurrection, and that therefore neither the Governor nor the military officers would be liable civilly, even though an unintentional error had been made.

The matter is regulated in this State by section 16 of the military law, which

Members of the militia ordered into the activ service of the State by any proper authority shall not be liable civilly or criminally for any act or acts done by them while on duty. When an actio r proceeding of any nature shall be commenced an any court by any person against any officer of the militia for any act done by such officer in his official capacity in the discharge of any duty der this chapter, or any alleged omission by him to do an act which it was his duty to perform, or it is the gate of the Mediterranean against any person acting under the authority order of any such officer, or by virtue of any war-rant issued by him pursuant to law, the defendan-may require the person instituting or prosecuting the action or proceeding to file security navment of costs that may be awarded to dant in all cases may make a general denial and give the specia matter in evidence. A defendant in whos anal judgment is rendered in an ac inal order is made in a special proceeding shall recover treble costs.

The Massachusetts and Ohio courts have decided that under the law of those States the militis is called out during a riot to aid but not supersede the civil authorities, and that while a soldier is undertaking extra obligations under the military law he is subject to all his usual liabilities as a citizen. A similar decision has been made by thescourts of Texas. Louisiana has a law which protects members of the militia even when they execute an illegal order.

Pay of French Ministers. From the London Chronicle.

Ministers in France are not so well paid as this country. All members of the French Cabine receive the same salary, £2,400 a year; and as they have to forfelt the allowance of £600 which the eceive as Senators or Deputies their net annu gain through taking office is only £1,800. It is true they are provided with official residences furnished, heated and lighted at the public ex pense. Their tenure of office is, however, as precarious that they can never venture to let their dences, so they save nothing under the head of rent.

Her Plan. Casar had told his wife she should be

IN TANGIER.

The Melting Pot of Races and the Centre

of European Rivalry. From the Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette.
Tangier! It is the last of the Oriental cities. And this Eastern child in the West wandering Arabs having passed fabled Pillars of Hercules, and with nothing beyond but unknown waters of the Atlantic-stands in regretful pose. Her face is turned back eastward. All the cities of her lineage, Mecca, Cairo, Kairouan, Tlemcen, have greeted the sun before she greets it. When the ocean behind her is flushed with the glory of evening the Moors assemble on housetops and look eastward toward the blackness as though their flery eves would pierce the gloom until Mecca itself

vere spied Blue, white, cream tinted, but chiefly blue, Tangier sits on the left shoulder of a north facing bay. Tangier, however, s ever looking back, ever westward. That is why when the waters of the sea mirror he pale beauty of the sky and Tangier is just a splash of colored lights and dead shadows, like a picture turned into reality, but is she placens? Placetne to walk about

a mournful haze seems to wrap the city. There is busy life in the marts: there is lines lower down: the minaret of the mosque, the cry to prayer:

"Suppose parvulus aula, your son, who
there is the fantastic glamour of the Orient." But it is the last city. It is the boundary

If cities have souls, then I think Tangier must sigh "I am alone. I am cut off from my dear: we'll go back to harness soon, my kindred. All my hopes are in the East. Cras ingens iterabimus æquor, bad luck my kindred. All my hopes are in the Last. Cras ingens iterations sequel, and idea to it."

Though I am the westernmost city in Mauretania, my glance is ever toward the East. "The Roundabout Papers," where Thackers, if Moorish Tangier would stretch eastward even a single mile it cannot. Latin allusions. He says of Charlotte assward even a single mile it cannot.

No way further east can the Moor erect his Bronty. Vidi tantum, and seeing a pretty No way further east can the mode etchises. orange girl adds: "Opposite the nympham discentem was a capering and acute eared Tangier is cut off: it is stranded. For a French syndicate has bought up most of French syndicate has bought up most of young satirist of a crossing sweeper."
the land east of the native city, and the sand A cricketer is congratulated with "militasti the land east of the native city, and the sand dunes which have not been purchased by Frenchmen have been taken over by German amalgamations. A tree dotted, straight boulevard is growing, and boards announce that adjoining land is to let and facilities that adjoining land is to let and facilities with the sand of his own career as a writer Thackeray says: "Nuper—in former days—I too have militated; sometimes, as I think, unjustly; but always, I vow, without personal rancor." Here will be given for payment by instalments. there is help toward the meaning, but what A tramway is to run along the boulevard. It is expected European Tangier, one of scr these days, will be a gay little Paris. Moor- to ish Tangler will remain where it is, at the Henry "is a hero and epaulettes are on his western end, but in the bend of the bay with shoulders. Atqui sciebat, &c., whatever glance toward Mecca

The Sultan lives at Fez, but langue to the real capital of Morocco. Here stay the Ministers from foreign Powers, and with Ministers from foreign Powers, and with opera and rebukes himself:

"Ah! I remember a different state of Cradita Dosteri. To see those time when most of Morocco will be hers. But with no fortifications on the hills overqualified martial law supervenes, and acts looking the Straits of Gibraltar, insists

Great Britain France would like to build railways, but Germany, so progressive at home, is sure would be bad for Morocco, that s, French railways.

However, the French look after the toms and the Spaniards train the police. There is Moorish money, but English shillings, French francs, Spanish pesetas are all good currency.

Morocco has no effective postal service.

Each country of importance has its own post office and its own stamps. At the Cecil enthusiasm, "you deserve to win! You Hotel an English boy comes at half past treat your luck as a gentleman should, and Hotel an English boy comes at half past nine to open the red letter box on one side nine to open the red letter box on one side as long as she remains with you behave to of the vestibule and at a quarter to ten a her with the most perfect politeness. Si German youth appears to open the silver gray letter box on the other side of the vesti-

At the cafes in the twisted main street ou can order your favorite beverage in half a dozen languages and the waiter un-

derstands. The Moor dislikes the unheliater he is going to perdition he prefers to go his and consoles himself with the same text own way. He does not believe in a inventions, railways and telegraphs and go with her-I puff the prostitute away If he likes a rickety mule the mountains what business telephones. is it of the unbeliever to say there should be carriage roads? The Moor does not want your civilization. After all, it is his his father, who drank his wine, his hand country and if it is misgoverned it is no shaking as he raised the glass to his lips and Besides, when the foreigner talks about enlightenment and progress and civilization and Christianity he means grabbing slices of Morocco. on a criminal charge for acts performed in the The Moor chuckles sardonically in his beard course of his duty to see that at least a prima and says the Moor taught Spain all the civilization it has ever had.

The Moors hate France and suspect Great Britain. Germany is a friend because Germany spokes the wheels of French prog-ress in Morocco. The Moors would rather all Christians went away. The only thing heathens is over. Christians ever made and which the Moors appreciate is the Mauser rifle. But the oreigners prohibit the Morocco. Just like the Chris tian, who has a modern rifle and in dispute linense, in honor of the Olympians. But with the Moors thinks it is fair fighting what do they care at Lambeth, Birmingham. to restrict the Moor to antique flintlocks, the Tower Hamlets muzzle loading and which cannot carry shot divinities, worship? much further than across the road!

Here in Tangier West meets East. Who with by the courts so long as he does not exceed are the people at the hotel? A duke and his mannered man with a touch of the north in the Manchester business; a soft mannered lady who sits alone, an American wandering the world. A decrepit Frenchman A fat German and his and his florid wife. Two rosy faced but awkfat young frau. ward mannered Englishmen, who spend much time on horseback scampering along the hard sands of the sea front: a busines from Gibraltar, half Spanish in race but wholly British in sentiment; an artist, indifferent: an futhor -oh, different too. Soft footed Moors are the servants.

Yet Tangier is a sad town shine the sun never so brightly. It is the most western the Malmalson will have the illusion of being of Orient towns, but it has turned its back on the West. It looks to the East, the fra- a temporary absence of the Emperor and Empres grant, mysterious East, where Mecca It seems to feel its days as an Oriental city are numbered.

The red flag of the Sultan of Morocco will not always fly over the kasbah. Once the English flag flew over it when Tangier came as the dowry of a Portuguese prin cess. Catherine of Braganza, on riage to an English king, Charles II. was brave fighting in those days of old But it was expensive, and the time came when England had no use for Tangier and came away. But now Britain and France on by him and Germany would like to have Tangier

French Academicians as Family Men. From the Westminster Gazette

A French statistician has been looking at the records of members of the Académie Française as family men. Of the forty "Immortals" appears that the great majority are marrie but no fewer than fourteen are childiess. Among those who have the largest families are M. Henri Poincaré, the scientist, who is the father of thre daughters and a son, and M. Jean R the poet and dramatist, who has been twice mar-ried and has four sons. M. René Bazin has also several children, but the families of the Academicians who have families at all do not number more than one or two. M. Anatole France s among the half dozen members who are bach

Fighting Grasshoppers in Kansas The Santa Fé company has joined the farmers

of western Kansas in their right against a threat-ened invasion of grasshoppers. The road is killings week. ened invasion of grasshoppers. ing all the hoppers along its right of way, using into Colorado. However, they are doing more or suit for myself which required that I become less damage all over the Southwest. Scores of a darmers are using the poison prescription recom-darmers are using the poison prescription recom-destablishment was emblazoned mended by the Government, while many others My wife furnished her own suit. It is are simply stocking up with turkeys. One ranch nan in Scott county has 500 turkeys running tr

> Indians in European Dress. From the Madras Weekly Mail.

growing number of Indians are adopting European dress. For our own part we think this of the Academy of Sciences that M is very much to be regretted in itself. We wish by treating isoprene with essence Indians would retain their own easy and dignified aucceeded in manufacturing art dress and spare their money for something mor

THACKERAY'S LATIN.

From the Saturday Review People are busy just now talking about Thackeray and pretending that they appreciate him. Fortunately examinations of such pretensions are not in favor, except in the Cornhill, where there is a prize to be had. One thing is certain, that Thackeray, being a gentleman of the old fashioned sort, knew and loved his Latin, especially his Horace, and all the young men who sneer at academic education and feel qualified to comment on the greater Victorians mus feel twinges of conscience if they ever read their text, when they are floored by a word or two of Latin, unintelligible without the

context, which is taken for granted No English author has used Horace so much as Thackeray. He feels as Newman did. The boy "gets by heart and thinks very fine" the familiar phrases learned at school. Later, when he has had experience of life, such things "pierce him as if he had never before known them with their sad earnestness and vivid exactness.

On a single page of "Lovel the Widower" one finds "He has domus and placens uxor, all night with a roaring baby?" and a fex

"Suppose parvulus aula, your son, who

room Captain Shandon, in seclusion at Boulogne,

"Mix us another tumbler, Mary,

is the average reader to make of this description of a footman below stairs, forced work whatever his private sorrows? fortunes are in store for him, he will be a

symphs-gracious powers, how beautiful hev were

But age has its privileges, and when vicories are abroad he is at home, "neque ne myrtus dedecet, looking cosily down from the arbour, where I sit under the arched vine

here is of the "mutato nomine" out the name, of you the tale probably the friend was right who pointed not to Horace's Satires but to the "Fortuna sævo læta negotio" of the Third Book of the Warrington. Odes. "By George, Mr. said Mr. Selwyn, waking up in a rare fit of celeres quatit pennas-you know the rest No? Well, you are not much the worse of -you will call her ladyship's coach, and make her a bow at the step." ("The Virgin

In the seventy-first chapter of "The Newomes" Clive puts a good face on disaster, fills two glasses for himself and his father

"Good-bye to our fortune, and bad luck Si celeres quatit pennas, you know what we used to say at Greyfriars resigno que dedit And he pledge periem sine dote quæro. his kind voice trembling as he uttered the tion that was as sacred as a prayer

of Dryden, who translates: I can enjoy her while she's kind But when she dances in the wind And shakes her wings and will not stay

I puff the prostitute away. In "The Virginians" Thackeray laments loquently that the reign of the good old "The age of economists and calculators has succeeded, and Tooke's Pantheon is deserted and ridiculous. importation of and then perhaps a Stanley kills a kid, a the Tower Hamlets, for the ancient rites

Paris correspondence London Evening Standard.
A very charming idea is being carried out in orders may, without turning them over to the civil authorities, seize and detain insurrectionists down the coast at Casablanca and is engaged and with an immense amount of trouble the and those alding and abetting them until the insurin the Manchester business; a soft mannered. 200 different kinds of roses which used to be the favorites of the Empress Josephine

> as possible the exact appearance which they had when Napoleon and Josephine lived there which Napoleon signed his divorce is there There is the little folding writing table on which Napoleon used to work in his tent during a cam

> In a few months a number of pictures which have been sent by many friends of France from all quarters of the globe will decorate the walls, and by the time the roses bloom again visitors to allowed to see the historic little residence during

Joachim and the Barbers From the Westminster Gazette

Mr. Rutland Barrington's story of the barber whose only comment on one of his impersonations was to the effect that his hair was rather long recalls a tale which used to be told in relation the late Dr. Joachim and another member of the the late Dr. Joachim and another member of the fraternity. This knight of the selssors was also struck by the undue length of his victim's lock. and suggested a reduction accordingly, adding confidentially, in support of his recommenda-tion, "Makes you look like one of them fiddler chaps, sir." Joachim's answer is not recorded. Yet another barber story in relation to Joachim tells of the asionishment aroused among the practitioners at one establishment who knew not hat they were entertaining angels unawares. then Joachim and two or three comrades of the

how all happened to be having their tended to simultaneously. in turn a tender spot beneath the chin for which special consideration was besought, the only possible conclusion which suggested itself to one and all was that these must be members of some ecret society and that this curious behavior must be part of their ritual.

Extortion at the Beach.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: I had in-tended directing attention to the extertion of bathing establishments in and near this city but and this has already been done by the letter from A Patriotic Citizen." Permit me to add my per onal experience, however.

On Sunday my wife accompanied me to Fockat way Park, where we intended enjoying an economcal holiday, our only extravagance being the sea bath which we considered a necessity owing to

the strain resulting from the terrific heat of the We were held up to the extent of \$1. and all a poisonous preparation concocted by the Agri-cultural Department at Washington. The hop-pers are reported thickest from Syracuse west a swimming advertisement, as the name of the establishment was emblazoned across my chest

Surely there must be some relief from such atortion.

ONR OF THE MANT.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Artt ficial Rubber.

From le Temps.

M. Haller announced at yesterday's meeting of the Academy of Sciences that M. Richard had succeeded in manufacturing artificial costly to manufacture.